



WORLD LOOKS IN VAIN FOR UNITY SUCH AS THIS

Representatives of 70,000,000 People Vote a Declaration of War Without Dissension.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE SENATE, BUT NO DIVISION ON FINAL PASSAGE

Message of President Urging Such Action, and Relating Acts Justifying Our Course Before the World.

Required But One Minute and Forty-one Seconds to Accomplish the Act In the House—No Excitement, No Cavil, No Word or Question—Debate in the Senate Based On An Amendment Offered By Senator Turpie, Providing For the Recognition of the Belligerent Rights of the Cubans—Amendment Defeated By a Majority of 14—Signed By the President.

Washington, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service. The Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate, and now goes to conference. Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law; and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day.

AWESOME INSPIRING.
The house today passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the kingdom of Spain, in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of 70,000,000 voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote, and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and 41 seconds to accomplish this. The house was considering an election case, and simply paused to declare war.

There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great chamber of the speaker that the tremendous import of the act, and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it, was shown. After the president's message was read, the committee on foreign relations framed the resolution; Acting Chairman Adams wrote the report, and it was passed on its way to the floor in an hour and six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:23.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the Wise-Young election case, from the Second Vice-presidential election, the house declined to agree to the senate amendments to the army reorganization bill, and it was sent to conference.

IN THE SENATE.
After a debate of one hour and a half, conducted in executive session, the senate today passed a bill declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain.

The bill was in the same language as that passed by the house. The debate in the senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie, providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans, the amendment being practically in the following language:

"We hereby recognize the rights of the Cuban army under General Gomez, to be treated as belligerents, the freedom and independence of the Cuban people to be recognized, and the Cuban people to be recognized as a nation."

SENATOR TURPIE.
The same amendment had been urged in the committee on foreign relations previous to the reporting of the bill to the senate and the Indiana senator only agreed to the bringing in of the bill on condition that his amendment should be presented to the senate. Both in committee and in the senate, Mr. Turpie made elaborate argument in support of his proposition. He contended that so long as the insurgent rights of the Cubans were unrecognized, they could only be regarded as subjects of Spain, and hence urged that our position in declaring for the recognition of the freedom and independence of the Cuban people was entirely inconsistent with our refusal to recognize their belligerent rights. He also repeated his argument made upon the resolution providing for the intervention of this country in the Cuban war, in regard to the interest of the holders of the Spanish bonds in prevailing the due recognition of the rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The roll of the senate was called upon this amendment, and it was defeated by a majority of 14, the vote standing 24 to 38.

PETTIGREW'S CRITICISM.
There was also some criticism of the fact that the bill fixed a date in the past when the war had begun. Senator Pettigrew declared that the 21st was evidently used in order to make equal the capture of the lumber vessel, the Buena Ventura, on that date. He characterized this as a small piece of business for either the administration or congress to do, and that it was not the business of the senate to do it. He predicted that the courts would in the end settle the claim against us, regardless of this declaration.

Senator Davis replied briefly to this point, saying that the date was not fixed by the capture of the Buena Ventura, but by the recognition of the Spanish government of a state of war, as made on the 21st, and as outlined in the president's message.

Senator Wise took up the Pettigrew contention, holding that the president had not indicated any date for the beginning of hostilities, but that he had

rather shown in his message that he considered that the negotiations had by no means reached the point of hostilities. "The president," said the senator, "of our reasonable demands upon Spain. Did he, he asked, 'expect Spain to take the view that his demands were reasonable when he had asked Spain to part with a large portion of her kingdom and to come up smiling in view of this polite request?'"

NO DIVISION ON PASSAGE.

Continuing, Mr. White said that it was his purpose to support the administration in all reasonable measures for the prosecution of the war, but he did not regard the fixing of this date as in any sense a response to a presidential request. There was a general plea of speedy action on this bill and no amendment was pressed for a change of date. This motive also actuated Senator Davis to withdraw an amendment suggested by the committee on foreign relations, directing the president to prosecute the war to a successful termination. This amendment was withdrawn in order to leave the bill just as it had passed the house, thus dispensing with the necessity of a conference and making it possible to send the bill to the president today.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommending a Declaration of War Against Spain.

Washington, April 25.—The president today sent congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

I transmit to the congress for its consideration and appropriate action, copies of correspondence recently had with the representatives of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid, and through the latter, with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Upon communication to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the minister asked for his passports, and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid has in turn advised by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative to the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased thereafter.

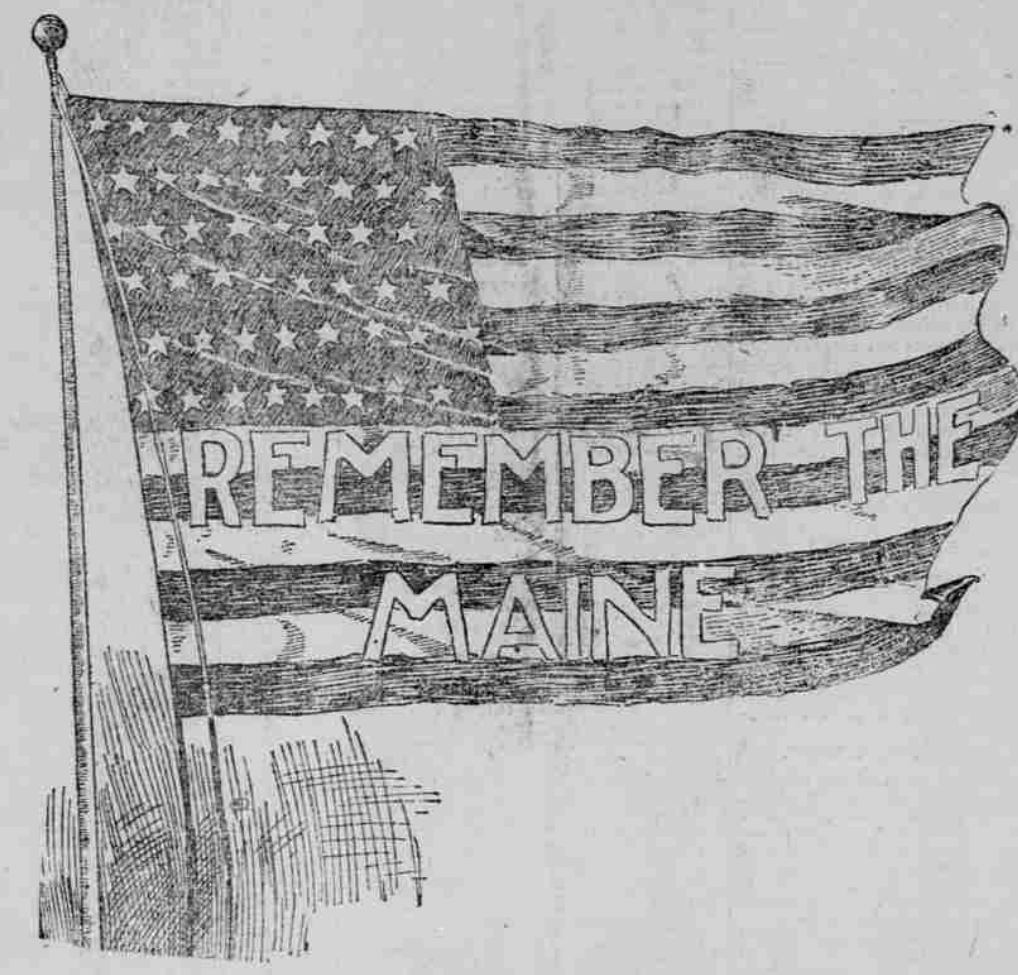
I recommend to your especial attention the note directed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was communicated. It will be perceived that the Spanish government, having compliance of the resolutions, and in view of things which the president is thereby required to carry out, he responds by treating the representative demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with the instant and complete severance of relations by its action, whereby the exercise of power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and of the ports of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the aid of the navy and army by the act of congress approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are herewith appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon, to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of its rights and the maintenance of

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AMERICA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

By Act of Congress the War Opened April 21st, and the President Is Authorized to Employ the Entire Military and Naval Forces.



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The following bill, declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, was passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the president today:

Be it enacted, etc.:

FIRST—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including Sunday, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

SECOND—That the president of the United States is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

OPENED FIRE ON THE FOOTE

Torpedo Boat Got Too Near a Masked Battery.

SHOTS ALL WENT WIDE OF THE MARK

Footo Completed Her Soundings and Steamed Away Unharmed.

Cincinnati Was Anxious to Return and Reduce the Battery, But Her Impatience Was Curbed—Footo Proud of the Honor of Being the First Target For Spanish Fire—Racy Account of Cruise of the Dauntless.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Matanzas, island of Cuba via Key West, Fla., April 25.—(Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.)—7:42 a. m.—The United States torpedo boat Footo, Lieutenant W. L. Rogers commanding, has the honor of being the target for the first shots fired by the Spaniards at the American flag during the war just begun. The firing occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while the torpedo boat was taking soundings in the harbor of Matanzas.

She was within 200 or 300 yards of shore. Suddenly a Spanish masked battery on the east side of the harbor and not very far distant from the Footo, fired three shots at the torpedo boat. They all went wide of the mark and the Footo returned to the Cincinnati, where she reported the result of her soundings and then announced she had been fired upon. The Cincinnati was anxious to steam in instantly and reduce the Spanish battery, but she was not permitted to do so.

No captures are reported by the fleet off Matanzas. It is alleged that two Spanish gunboats were seen inshore, but the report could not be verified.

PRESS BOAT DAUNTLESS.

Got Too Near Cuban Shore and Had a Ticklish Time Generally.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Matanzas, island of Cuba, via Key West, April 25.—7:38

a. m.—(Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.)—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless was steaming quietly towards Matanzas, whose lights were reflected on the sky a few miles southward. A large fire on shore was exciting comment on board the dispatch boat, and wonder was rife as to where the United States blockading fleet was to be found. Suddenly a lookout on board the dispatch boat reported:

"Torpedo boat astern. Coming up fast."

A moment or so later, by her lights, the red and green, the torpedo boat Dupont was made out. The rockets which sent up were answered by the glare from the searchlights on board the Dupont. The dispatch boat of the Associated Press had come unawares within three miles of Cuban shores, and far inside the prescribed limits.

What followed was short, sharp and wild.

The Dupont ran up to the dispatch boat and hailed her "What boat is that?"

Before answering the hail, it was understood that there came an order from the megaphone, saying: "Keep out of there, keep outside the six-mile line, or you will get a shot through you."

A further colloquy, more friendly in intent, as the Dupont learned our peaceful mission, we were directed to proceed slowly towards the Cincinnati, and we were also advised to use caution, as otherwise trouble would befall us.

The Dauntless proceeded slowly, but it seems not slowly enough, and the glare of the cruiser's searchlights fell on Captain Floyd. The first intimation that we were in too close proximity to the warship was contained in the report of a six-pounder.

Seto afterwards, a boat from the Cincinnati, pulled by six oars, Ensign McIntyre in the stern, came alongside. The first order was: "Your papers and log, please."

These were produced, and were found to be satisfactory. Then, sure of cordial relations being assumed, we found we had transgressed within the limits set for vessels, and had a close shave of being fired on with shot.

We exchanged news, and the Cincinnati having ordered the Dauntless to lay to, permission was required to return to Key West. Ensign McIntyre said he would transmit the request to the Cincinnati. Before leaving the Dauntless, the ensign made the following entry in the Dauntless' log book:

"At 1 o'clock, boarded by naval cadet McIntyre, of United States ship Cincinnati, and captain was informed that they were not to enter any Cuban port, under penalty of being fired upon. Boat must first report to outside squadron, and obtain permission, before entering any port."

The Cincinnati was also informed that the Dauntless would cheerfully

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.

Declaration of War Passed By Congress. Spanish Battery Opened Fire On the Footo.

PAGE TWO. Spain's Wounds From Within.

PAGE THREE. Mining Shares Active. Defense in the Ogden Water Case. Affairs of the County.

PAGE FOUR. Editorial. To Arm the Cubans. Enthusiastic Scene at the Theatre.

PAGE SIX. State News. Naval Bill in Senate. Doctors to Visit Salt Lake.

PAGE EIGHT. Utah National Guardsmen. Will Furnish 531 Volunteers. Should Have Had Twelve Jurors. In the Social Realm.

ENTHUSIASM AT EVANSTON.

Spanish Residents Are Eager to Fight For America.

(Special to The Herald.)
Evanston, Wyo., April 25.—The final declaration of war was received in Evanston with genuine satisfaction. Flags are at half mast on all principal buildings, and party H. First regiment, W. N. G., are in readiness to go to the front at an hour's notice.

A cavalry company is being organized by Prosecuting Attorney Sammon, and among the recruits are several Spaniards who are anxious to fight for America once and for ever.

CRUEL IRONY OF FATE.

Horse Intended For Blanco Will Be Presented to Lee.

New Orleans, April 25.—At the auction sales of the mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba, which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse, intended for Blanco, was purchased by A. A. McGinniss, a wealthy manufacturer, who intends presenting him to Fitzhugh Lee, if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

Death of Dr. Blackburn.
(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., April 25.—Dr. C. H. Blackburn died at his home in this city at 2:30 this morning. He was a physician of rare professional ability and a brother-in-law of Justice Samuel T. Corn, of the supreme bench of Wyoming.

Idaho Murderers' Case.

(Special to The Herald.)
Boise, Ida., April 25.—The habeas corpus case of two Idaho murderers taken from Warden Van Dorn, at Spokane, Wash., was today dismissed, and the case was appealed to the Washington supreme court, pending which the murderers are ordered held by the Spokane sheriff.

Yesterday there was a general rise of a half penny in the price of a loaf of bread at London.

ROLL OF THE STATES CALLED BY UNCLE SAM

Utah Must Furnish Two Batteries and a Troop of Cavalry.

TROOPS FROM MOUNTAIN STATES MAY ASSEMBLE AT FORT DOUGLAS

Utah's Batteries Sure to See Early and Important Service On the Island.

War Department Deeply Interested in the Artillery and Cavalry From the Mountain States—Guardsmen Must Resign and Formally Enlist in the Regular Army—Idaho Furnishes Four Troops of Cavalry and Montana a Regiment of Infantry—Alacrity of the States in Responding to the Call.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, D. C., April 25.—Senator Rawlins called at the war department this morning, and secured advance information as to the troops that would be required from Utah. He was told that two batteries and one cavalry company would be the Utah quota.

The adjutant general informed the senator that the government was pleased to be able to avail itself of the services of the splendid Utah batteries, with their efficient and modern equipment. These two batteries are almost sure to see early and important service.

The volunteer troops from the Rocky Mountain states will probably be ordered to assemble at Fort Douglas and Fort Logan.

These are considered as the most convenient points for the gathering of mountain troops, and unless there is a change in the present plan, will be their places of rendezvous.

The war department officials are particularly interested in the cavalry and artillery companies ordered from these states, as much is expected of them in the event of Cuban invasion. The mountain cavalry is especially relied upon to do valuable work on the island, and this, too, without the severe drilling necessary to bring eastern troops into prime condition.

Representative King called at the war department, and urged that Utah be honored with one of the new brigadier generalships.

GUARDSMEN MUST RESIGN.
The volunteers from state organizations who desire to respond to today's call must resign their places in the national guard, and officers and men must enlist in the regular army. These recruits will be taken to the place of concentration in each state, and reorganization into companies of infantry, troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery will be effected. When a regiment of cavalry, for instance, has been completed, the governor of the state will be advised that under the provisions of the volunteer army law, he is permitted to appoint regimental and company officers. Should but half a regiment be raised in a state, the regimental strength will be completed by those from other states. This will place the volunteers under the direction of the president, but the governor will be allowed to appoint company officers, so far as the troops composing such companies are made from their respective states.

Army officers on the active list will be detailed as muster officers. After the volunteers are mustered in, each governor will be requested to appoint regimental and company officers. Twelve companies of 121 men will form a regiment, a battalion to be one-third of a regiment, or four companies.

TOUGH ON WESTERNERS.

Our Cavalry to Be Used to Herd the Indians.
(Special to The Herald.)
Denver, Colo., April 25.—The impression here among army officials who have discussed the fact that the call has been made for cavalry in most of the mountain states, is that these troops will not be sent east, but will be sent to take the place of the regulars recently removed from Indian reservations, and other remote places in the mountain states. The department at Washington, having evidently given heed to rumors of threatened Indian outbreaks, the patriotic feelings of the volunteers of the west will be bottled up in some Indian fortress of the arid west.

QUOTAS OF THE STATES.

How the Volunteer Forces Are Made Up.
Washington, April 25.—The war department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas:

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battalion.
Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry and one battalion.
California—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.
Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.
Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.
Delaware—One regiment of infantry.
Florida—One regiment of infantry.
Georgia—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Illinois—Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Iowa—Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Kansas—Three regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.
Kentucky—Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry.
Maine—One regiment of infantry and two heavy batteries.
Maryland—One regiment of infantry, four heavy batteries.

IDAHO'S TROOPERS.

State Will Furnish Four Troops of Cavalry in All.
(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., April 25.—Governor Steunenberg is working far into the night in his efforts to arrange for the collection of Idaho's quota. This state gets two troops of cavalry and in addition 170 mounted riflemen to be recruited from among the cowboys. The latter may form a part of the Roosevelt Wood regiment. The wires are being kept red hot by the governor. He will probably select the two troops of cavalry from among the troops in the state, which with the cowboys will be composed of four troops of cavalry, to be kept in separate and distinct organizations instead of placing them in the Roosevelt and other regiments.

RESPONSES TO THE CALL.

Governors and Volunteers Are Now On the Jump.
Jefferson City, Mo., April 25.—Governor Stephens will not issue orders for troops until he receives a detailed call from Washington, probably on Wednesday. He wired the secretary of war tonight for permission to use Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, for mobilization of troops. He also asked how many companies to the regiment, and how many men to the company were wanted. Five or six thousand men will be furnished, to be concentrated at St. Louis in ten days.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 25.—Governor Hastings tonight ordered the entire national guard of the state to mobilize at Mount Gretna, on Thursday.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Governor Mount this evening issued his proclamation calling upon the Indiana guard to assemble in this city tomorrow.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—Governor Tanner and the adjutant general issued an order calling the troops to mobilize at Springfield immediately, all to be here by Wednesday.

Charleston, W. Va., April 25.—Governor Atkinson, on orders from Secretary